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QUESADA, ERNESTO. *Nuevo Panamericanismo y el Congreso Científico de Washington*. Pp. 364. Buenos Aires: Talleres Gráficos del Ministerio de Agricultura de la Nación, 1916.

In a volume of 364 pages Dr. Ernesto Quesada, Chairman of the Argentine Delegation to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, gives an illuminating account not only of the work of the congress but of the larger Pan-American problems involved. He shows clearly the great international service performed by such congresses, particularly in cultivating closer cultural ties between the republics of America. It is to be hoped that in each country of the American Continent a publication as helpful as that of Dr. Quesada will be issued. The author has performed a real international service in placing before his countrymen this excellent presentation of the significance of the work of the congress.

L. S. R.

SCOTT, JAMES BROWN. *An International Court of Justice*. Pp. vii, 108. Price, \$1.00. New York: Oxford University Press, 1916.

SCOTT, JAMES BROWN. *The Status of the International Court of Justice*. Pp. iv, 93. Price, \$1.00. New York: Oxford University Press, 1916.

THE WAR

BURNS, C. DELISLE. *The Morality of Nations*. Pp. xii, 254. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

MILLIOUD, MAURICE. *The Ruling Caste and Frenzied Trade in Germany*. Pp. 159. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1916.

HOWE, FREDERIC C. *Why War?* Pp. xvi, 366. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916.

SHEIP, STANLEY S. *Handbook of the European War*. Volume I. Pp. vii, 344. Price, \$1.00. White Plains, New York: The H. W. Wilson Company.

BINGHAM, ALFRED (Ed.). *Handbook of the European War*. Volume II. Pp. xi, 303. Price, \$1.00. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1916.

KREHBIEL, EDWARD. *Nationalism, War and Society*. Pp. xxxv, 276. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

BREWER, DANIEL CHAUNCEY. *Rights and Duties of Neutrals*. Pp. ix, 260. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

Professor Millioud holds the chair of Sociology in the University of Lausanne and is therefore a citizen of a neutral country, and Sir Frederick Pollock, in an introductory note, tells us we should keep in mind that the work is the judgment of a neutral. A careful reading, however, will hardly confirm such a conclusion. While it is an important work, original in its conception and vigorous in argument, one cannot but feel that the author, though logical enough in his conclusions, has reasoned from premises that are not always substantiated. He assumes without argument that Germany started the war and finds four reasons for her hasty action: the first reason is that given by Germany herself, that she was the victim

of a plot; the second explanation, the one accepted in England and in part in the United States, rests upon the theory that might makes right; third, that Germany fought to get rid of the strangling rope with which the other powers were binding her; but greatest of all the causes was Germany's attempted economic conquest of the world. The whole social order was so bound up in this conquest, which had been accumulating force for some time and which carried with it the seed of its own destruction, that the German people were facing national bankruptcy and, to avert the crisis, war was declared. In the opinion of the reviewer the work is open to two fundamental criticisms. In the first place, the economic development of Germany at home and abroad is described as something wholly sinister and underhanded and unlike that of any other nation; in the second place, the author fails to show just how a war, even if successful, would, in the opinion of Germany, rehabilitate the waning fortunes of the ruling class, which in his opinion does not consist merely of a chosen few but includes the great middle class as well.

A much saner view is expressed in Mr. Howe's work. No one country is alone responsible for the war. The real explanation is rather in the diplomatic victories and resentments over Morocco and Turkey, in the aggressions of British, French and German financiers and concession seekers, and in the exploitation of weaker peoples that have fallen under the dominion of Great Britain, France and Germany during the last thirty years. Mr. Howe's book is entirely free from prejudice, special pleading and hypocrisy; he accepts neither the doctrine of German "Kultur" nor of British "morality"; capital and the exploitation of weaker states are the underlying motives in the present war.

Out of the mass of literature which the war has produced, Mr. Sheip has constructed a valuable handbook by sifting the most representative opinions concerning the great conflict and presenting them in extract and excerpt form. A historical summary of each nation engaged in the war precedes the opinions quoted and gives a background to the discussions. This volume presents the most important facts leading to the war, while the second volume of the series, edited by Mr. Bingham, follows the general plan of the first but deals with events which concern themselves more particularly with the war itself.

Mr. Kriebel's book might also properly be called a handbook for, except the thirty-five pages of introduction by Norman Angell, containing his well known argument, the work sets forth the views of the most prominent writers on nationalism, force, war, militarism and pacificism. These are arranged in analytical outline form and are supplemented by brief statements by the author. Numerous references are given at the end of each chapter and statistics and diagrams add to the usefulness of the book as a guide and work of reference upon the subject indicated in the title.

All of the above mentioned volumes deal primarily with the nations at war. Mr. Brewer, on the other hand, considers the case of the neutrals. The doctrine of blockade and contraband, questions dealing with the freedom of the seas and measures and conditions calculated to affect favorably or unfavorably the future of the United States are the principal subjects discussed. It is a brief but clear and impartial statement of the rights of neutrals as affected by the present war.

KARL F. GEISER.